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DESCRIPTION

PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPOSITION AND PREPARING METHOD THEREOF

Technical Field

5           The present invention relates to a composition having physiological activity such as an antitumor effect and a hypoglycemic effect. Specifically, it relates to a physiologically active composition including an extract composition from one or more than two kinds of fungi selected from a fungi belonging to the Basidiomycetes  
10 and one from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae.

Background Art

          It has been known from the past that a carpophore or a mycelium culture (including a mixture of a mycelium and a culture in addition to the mycelium alone and hereinafter these are simply referred to  
15 as a culture) of a varnished conk belonging to Basidiomycetes is a herbal medicine and has various medical benefits and a component contained therein, including the polysaccharides, has a certain type of antitumor effect. Similarly, various physiologically active substances including one with the antitumor activity are also extracted  
20 from a carpophore of Turkey Tail belonging to Basidiomycetes. Furthermore, a root a plant belonging to Araliaceae including ginseng and an extract composition thereof have been known from the past as a herbal medicine and many medical benefits thereof are also known. It is also known that a carpophore of Phellinus linteus belonging to  
25 Phellinus as Basidiomycetes and that of Agarics belonging to Agaricaceae contain useful saccharides such as  $\beta$ -glucan. (Japanese Published

Unexamined Patent Application No. 2003-183176).

#### Disclosure of the Invention

An effective component such as an antitumor active component  
5 in the above described herbal medicines has not been elucidated in  
detail yet. Effectiveness and synergistic effects in a mixture of these  
herbal medicines have also not been scientifically elucidated yet so  
that prediction of its effectiveness is difficult.

The present inventor has found that a composition formulated  
10 with an extract component derived from several fungi belonging to  
Basidiomycetes and an extract component derived from a root of a plant  
belonging to Araliaceae show an oxidation-reduction potential, of which  
the magnitude expresses physiological activity such as the antitumor  
effect and lowering of blood glucose levels (hereinafter this effect  
15 is referred to as the hypoglycemic effect) in a hyperglycemic patient  
and completed the present invention.

The present invention is directed to a physiologically active  
composition containing: an extract component from any one of a carpophore,  
a mycelium and a culture of more than two kinds of the Basidiomycete  
20 fungus selected from a group consisting of a fungus belonging to  
Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales Ganoderma Ganodermaceae, a fungus  
belonging to Basidiomycetes Polyporaceae Coriolus, a fungus belonging  
to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Agaricaceae Agaricus, and a fungus  
belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae Phellinus;  
25 and an extract component from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae.  
The Phellinus fungus is preferably Phellinus linteus, and the Agaricus

fungus is preferably *Agaricus blazei* Murill. The Ganodermaceae fungus is preferably Reishi Fungus and the *Coriolus* fungus is preferably *Coriolus Versicolor*. It is preferable that at least the Ganodermaceae fungus is selected as the Basidiomycete fungus. The Araliaceae plant  
5 is preferably a ginseng.

The oxidation-reduction potential of an aqueous solution of the composition of the invention is preferably not more than 1230 mV. The oxidation-reduction potential of the aqueous solution of the composition is preferably not more than 330 mV.

10 The pH of an aqueous solution of the composition is preferably not less than 4.5 and not more than 6.5.

In the composition of the invention, it is preferably that the extract composition from any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of the Basidiomycete fungi and the extract component from a  
15 root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae are respectively extract components with hot water.

The present invention is also directed to a drug formulation which is mixed when used and is provided with a first drug comprising an extract component from a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of  
20 one or more than two kinds of the Basidiomycete fungi selected from a group comprising a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales Ganoderma Ganodermaceae, a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Polyporaceae *Coriolus*, a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Agaricaceae *Agaricus*, and a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes  
25 Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae *Phellinus*, and a second drug comprising an extract component from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae .

The present invention is further directed to a preparing method of a physiologically active composition, comprising the steps of; extracting with hot water any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales  
5 Ganoderma Ganodermaceae and/or a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Polyporaceae Coriolus; extracting with hot water any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Agaricaceae Agaricus and/or a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae Phellinus; extracting a  
10 root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae with hot water; and mixing the extract components with the hot water obtained in the extracting steps.

The present invention is further directed to a preparing method of the physiologically active composition, comprising the steps of:  
15 obtaining a hot water extract from any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Aphyllophorales Ganoderma Ganodermaceae and/or a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Polyporaceae Coriolus, a hot water extract from any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes  
20 Agaricales Agaricaceae Agaricus and/or a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae Phellinus, and a hot water extract from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae separately or from the same extraction system with respect to at least more than two kinds of the hot water extracts, so as to prepare a composition  
25 comprising the hot water extract component from any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes

Aphylllophorales Ganoderma Ganodermaceae and/or a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Polyporaceae Coriolus, the hot water extract component from any one of a carpophore, a mycelium and a culture of a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Agaricaceae Agaricus and/or  
5 a fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae Phellinus and the hot water extract component from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae.

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

10 The best mode for carrying out the present invention is described below.

[Fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Aphylllophorales Ganoderma Ganodermaceae and fungus belonging to Aphylllophoarles Polyporaceae Coriolus]

15 In the present invention, an extract obtained from any one of the carpophore, mycelium or culture (culture solution etc.) of more than two kinds of the fungi belonging to these genera can be contained as an active component. The fungi belonging to Ganodermaceae and Coriolous may be used in combination or singly.

20 In Ganodermaceae, Reishi Fungus (Ganoderma Lucidum) can be one example. Reishi Fungus is preferably bred by nature on trees, but is rarely autogenous. Reishi Fungus can be artificially cultivated. Reishi Fungus has a shiny waxy cap section and a stem section, the length of which reaches up to approximately 15 cm. The color of the  
25 carpophore is red, blue, yellow, white, purple or black. This fungus grows on a stump or near the base of a tree weakened by disease to

form a white protonema.

Coriolus Versicolor may be one example as Coriolus. Coriolus Versicolor naturally grows in the western part of Japan, particularly in the Shinshu (specifically, Nagano Prefecture), Shikoku and Kyushu regions. Coriolus Versicolor is a xylophilous fungus and particularly xylophilous to a broadleaf tree.

[Fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Hymenochaetaceae Phellinus]

Phellinus linteus can be one example as the Basidiomycete fungus belonging to Phellinus. Particularly, in the present invention, Phellinus linteus is preferably used. Natural Phellinus linteus is a wooden fungus in a brilliant yellow or brownish yellow color to parasitize a mulberry and generate a semicircular carpophore. In Chinese medicine, this fungus is referred to as Sang-Hwang.

[Fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes Agaricales Agaricaceae Agaricus]

Agaricus blazei Murill (Japanese name, Kawariharatake) and a mushroom can be examples as the fungus belonging to Agaricus, while Agaricus blazei Murill is preferably used. Agaricus blazei Murill is an Agaricus fungus originating from Brazil.

More than one kind of the Ganodermaceae fungus and Coriolus fungus are preferably selected as the fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes. More preferably, both Ganodermaceae and Coriolus fungi or only the Ganodermaceae fungus is used. When more than one kind of fungus is selected from Ganodermaceae and Coriolus, more than one kind of fungus from Phellinus and Agaricus is preferably used. Both Phellinus and Agaricus fungi or either one of them may be used. Examples of a combination

of each kind of the fungi in Basidiomycetes are listed as follows.

- (1) Ganodermaceae fungus, Coriolus fungus and Phellinus fungus,
- (2) Ganodermaceae fungus, Coriolus fungus and Agaricus fungus,
- (3) Ganodermaceae fungus and Phellinus fungus,
- 5 (4) Ganodermaceae fungus and Agaricus fungus,
- (5) Ganodermaceae fungus, Phellinus fungus and Agaricus fungus,
- (6) Ganodermaceae fungus, Coriolus fungus, Phellinus fungus and  
Agaricus fungus.

Basidiomycetes are not particularly limited to, but may include  
10 fungi naturally grown in the wild, fungi artificially cultivated, or  
fungi cell-cultured. The fungi naturally grown in wild are preferable.  
A form of these fungi used in the present invention can be any one  
of the carpophore, mycelia and fungus culture, but the carpophore is  
preferable. The carpophore is preferably air-dried at an ambient  
15 temperature under light shielding.

Particularly with the Ganodermaceae fungus, the carpophore of  
the black color naturally matured is preferably used. With the Coriolus  
fungus, the autogenous carpophore picked in summer is preferable and  
more preferably air-dried at an ambient temperature under light  
20 shielding.

[Root of Araliaceae Plant]

The composition of the present invention also includes an extract  
composition from a root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae as the active  
component. Ginseng is typically used as an Araliaceae plant. The ginseng  
25 includes, in addition to an Asian ginseng (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer),  
an American ginseng (*P. quinquefolium* L.), a Sanchi ginseng (Tienchi

ginseng, *P. notoginseng*) and a Japanese ginseng (*Zhuzishen ginseng*,  
*P. Japonicus* C. A. Meyer), etc. In the present invention, the Asian  
ginseng and/or Japanese ginseng is preferably used. The Japanese ginseng  
is particularly preferable. In all of these ginsengs, their roots are  
5 used. Only one kind or a combination of more than two kinds of these  
Araliaceae plants can be used. A plant belonging to the umbelliferae  
may be used as an alternative to the Araliaceae plants.

[Preparing method of the Composition]

The composition of the present invention is obtained by first  
10 extracting with water more than two kinds of the Basidiomycete fungi  
including the Ganodermaceae, *Coriolus*, *Phellinus* and *Agaricus* fungi  
and a root of an Araliaceae plant. The raw material component in the  
composition is selected from a combination of the fungi described above.  
Extraction may be carried out with water at an ambient temperature,  
15 but preferably with hot water. Each raw material or a combination of  
more than two kinds of the raw materials may be extracted with hot  
water to obtain the Basidiomycete fungi and Araliaceae plant root extract  
components separately, which may then be mixed. Or both Basidiomycete  
fungi and a root from an Araliaceae plant as the raw material are extracted  
20 together with hot water. Preferably, all raw materials for the extract  
component to be contained in the composition are mixed and then extracted  
with hot water. In extraction with hot water, each raw material is  
preferably crushed into small pieces or powder and more preferably  
into small pieces. Crushing into small pieces of a cube roughly 5 mm  
25 or shorter on the side is particularly preferable.

A formulation ratio of Basidiomycetes and a root from an Araliaceae



plant in the raw material for extraction is not particularly limited, but may be from 0.2 parts by weight to 20 parts by weight of the root of an Araliaceae plant against 20 parts by weight of Basidiomycetes. One to five parts by weight of the root of an Araliaceae plant to 10 parts by weight of the Basidiomycete fungus is more preferable. Further more preferably, one part by weight of the root of an Araliaceae plant to 5 parts by weight of the Basidiomycete fungus is used. More than two kinds of the Basidiomycete fungi are preferably used in equal amounts. The ratio of the raw material for extraction described above is based on the ratio of the dried material.

In the raw material for extraction, the amount of Basidiomycetes and that of the root of an Araliaceae plant in a genus unit used may be equal to each other in weight. For example, when the Ganodermaceae, Coriolus and Phellinus fungi as the Basidiomycete fungus and the Japanese ginseng as the Araliaceae plant are used, an equal amount, for example, 4 to 7 g of each material can be extracted with 1000 ml of hot water.

When the composition is prepared with the raw material for extraction in a formulation ratio (weight ratio) of 1:1:1:1 of Ganodermaceae carpophore: Coriolus carpophore: Phellinus carpophore: Japanese ginseng (root), which is a preferable composition of the present invention, for example, 6 g of the Ganodermaceae carpophore, 6 g of the Coriolus carpophore, 6 g of the Phellinus carpophore and 6 g of the Japanese ginseng are picked, mixed and crushed into small cubed pieces roughly 5 mm on the side, to which 500 to 1000 ml of distilled water is added to boil for three hours after by using a reflux condenser and then filtered to yield the composition (stock solution) used in

the present invention.

The temperature of the hot water for extraction is from 80°C to 100°C, preferably from 90°C to 95°C. The extraction time is preferably at least one hour, more preferably longer than 2 hours, further  
5 preferably longer than 2.5 hours. An upper limit for the extraction time is 3 to 4 hours. The extraction operation is preferably carried out using a reflux condenser. An amount of water to the raw material for extraction is not particularly limited, but 500 parts by weight to 1000 parts by weight of water is preferably used to extract 10 parts  
10 by weight to 30 parts by weight of the raw material. An extracted liquid obtained in extraction at this weight ratio (particularly in the case where the reflux condenser is used) forms a liquid with a concentration suitable for administration without modification.

The obtained extracted liquid is filtered to remove the residual  
15 raw material for extraction. A filtrate or supernatant liquid of the extracted liquid is concentrated to yield a concentrated liquid if needed. Water in the extracted liquid can be evaporated to yield a solid (powder-like) extract component, and the extract component is dried to yield a desired dry extract component if needed.

20 Furthermore, when considering the dosing manner and dosage form of the composition, an additive for the drug preparation or stabilization of the extract component can be added during concentration or drying.

Furthermore, a stock solution of this composition can be properly diluted and used as the composition of the present invention. A dilution  
25 ratio can be set as needed and the stock solution is diluted roughly in a range of twofold to three hundredfold. Preferably the dilution

ratio is used from twofold to twenty fold, more preferably from fourfold to sixteen fold. A medium for dilution is not particularly limited, but is preferably water.

A solvent in this stock solution can also be removed by a proper  
5 method for drying to obtain the above-described solid extract component, which is used as the composition of the present invention.

The composition can be composed as drug products, which are mixed when used. That is, a first drug containing the extract component from Basidiomycete and a second drug containing the extract component from  
10 the root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae can be combined for mixing when used. Each of the first and second drugs may be in a form of an aqueous solution or a solid such as powder.

The thus prepared composition is used when the oxidation-reduction potential of its solution is lower than 1230 mV.  
15 Preferably, the composition with the oxidation-reduction potential below 900 mV is used as the composition of the present invention. In particular, the composition with this range of the oxidation-reduction potential is preferably used as the antitumor active composition and hypoglycemic agent composition. The oxidation-reduction potential is  
20 measured in an aqueous solvent, preferably in water. The stock solution obtained by the extraction or its aqueous diluted solution can be used without change to measure the oxidation-reduction potential. When the composition is solidified, it is dissolved or suspended with a proper solvent or water for measurement.

25 The oxidation-reduction potential of a solution of the composition is preferably lower than 330 mV, more preferably lower

than 300 mV, further more preferably lower than 250 mV. Most preferably it is below 0 mV. The oxidation-reduction potential is preferably higher than -1200 mV, more preferably higher than -300 mV.

5 A pH value of a solution of the composition is preferably higher than 4.5 but lower than 6.5. Weak acidity in pH is suitable for a living cell so that the active component of the composition can function most effectively. The composition obtained by extracting each raw material for extraction with hot water generally has pH higher than 4.5 but lower than 6.5 as the stock solution.

10 The composition of the present invention does not exclude a form containing other active components. Other active components can be contained as long as a synergistic effect of two kinds of the extract composition in the composition of the present invention is not hindered. These active components can be an artificially prepared product based  
15 on the extraction component or its composition. Disclosure of the present invention particularly intends the active component extracted from a natural product, but naturally intends a chemically synthesized active component to express the effect described herein.

The composition of the present invention has an antitumor activity,  
20 particularly against leukemia, cervical cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, breast cancer (including metastatic cancer) and skin cancer (including metastatic cancer). The leukemia includes Erythroblastic leukosis. The composition of the present invention can be used as the antitumor drug not only for humans but also for a wide range of mammals  
25 such as cows, horses, dogs and cats. The antitumor activity of the extract component from Basidiomycetes has been heretofore known and

the antitumor activity of the extract component from the root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae has been confirmed. However, it has already been confirmed that the composition of the present invention shows high antitumor activity beyond expectation as compared with the antitumor activity by that of each single component. The composition of the present invention also has a hypoglycemic effect. This hypoglycemic drug expresses an effect on both insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Furthermore, the composition of the present invention has a hypotensive action against humans and can be used to treat hypertension and serving as its prophylactic. The composition of the present invention also has a total cholesterol-lowering action in blood and neutral fat-lowering action in the blood of humans, etc., and therefore may be used to treat hyperlipidemia and serving as its prophylactic.

In addition, the composition of the present invention has no adverse effect but properties to lower or abolish the side effects of another drug. In particular, when used as the antitumor drug, in addition to healing or degeneration of the tumor, various effects such as pain reduction, appetite improvement and good sleep can be achieved.

When used as the hypoglycemic drug, in addition to lowering of the blood glucose level, effects such as palliation of body pain, in particular, remarkable improvement in headaches and numbness of the extremities, appetite enhancement, vision recovery, lowering of stress and comfortable sleep can be achieved.

Extract components from the Basidiomycete fungi and an Araliaceae plant, which are the active components in the present invention are

mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or additive to be used as the composition suitable for administration. A form of the composition is not particularly limited to, but can be a liquid drug, a syrup, a suspending agent, a powder drug, a granule, a tablet, a pill, a capsule, an emulsion, a troche, a chewable formulation, a suppository, an eye drop, an injectable solution, an aerosol and an elixir. A solid (powder), which can be converted to a liquid formed by adding water when used is also preferable.

The composition of the present invention can also be administered orally or parenterally. Preferably it is orally administered. A typical dose in oral administration is described below. The dose is properly determined according to the symptom and physical strength of an individual. That is, as a typical dose (usual dose) of, for example, an extract component from 200 mg to 2 g of the Basidiomycete fungus and 100 mg to 1 g of a root of an Araliaceae plant per kg body weight per day is administered dividing into one to three times per day. In particular, when used as the antitumor drug, a dose of the extract component from 0.25 g to 0.35 g of both the Basidiomycete fungus and a root of an Araliaceae plant/kg body weight/day is preferable. When used as the hypoglycemic drug, a dose of the extract component from 0.12 to 0.18 g of the Basidiomycete fungus and 0.12 g of the root of Araliaceae plant/kg body weight/day is preferable. When used as the hypoglycemic drug, administration of water and/or an alcohol extract from the root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae is preferably involved. This alcohol extract can be obtained by crushing the root of an Araliaceae plant, preferably a ginseng, more preferably a Japanese ginseng into

small pieces or powder (preferably small pieces of a roughly 5 mm of a cubed side) and adding, for example, 300 to 600 parts by weight of a 40% alcohol solution to 10 to 20 parts by weight of the crushed pieces to heat at 80 to 100°C for extraction until the alcohol component is  
5 substantially evaporated.

The composition of the present invention is extremely low in toxicity and does not express any serious side effects so that a large dose according to the symptom can be safely administered. A preferred form of the drug for oral administration is a liquid drug or syrup.  
10 Water is preferable as a medium.

#### Example

The present invention is described below with illustrative examples, but these Examples are not construed to limit the scope of  
15 the present invention.

#### [Measurement of Oxidation-Reduction Potential of the Composition]

A carpophore of *Ganoderma Lucidum*, a carpophore of *Coriolous Versicolor*, a root of Japanese ginseng (*P. japonicus* C. A. Meyer), a carpophore of the *Phellinus linteus* and a carpophore of *Agaricus blazei* Murill (Japanese name, *Kawariharatake*) were used as a raw material.  
20 Every carpophore used was dried.

The raw material was prepared using the composition in Table 1 below and each of them was chopped into a cube shorter than 5 mm on the side or smaller, to which 1000 ml of ion-exchanged water (purity, less than 1  $\mu$ S/cm) was added and refluxed for two hours after attaching  
25 a reflux condenser for extraction. After extraction, the mixture was

filtered to yield various formulated solutions. The oxidation-reduction potential and pH of the obtained various formulated solutions were measured at the time when the formulation was prepared as well as the times after the formulation was stored in an incubator at 25°C and relative humidity of 14% for 1, 2, 3 and 4 days. The oxidation-reduction potential and pH were measured with an HM-14P pH meter from TOA Radio Wave Industry Co., Inc. The reported oxidation-reduction potential is based on the value indicated by the measurement instrument to which the value indicated by the reference electrode is added. The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 1

Component	Formulated Liquid 1	Formulated Liquid 2	Formulated Liquid 3	Formulated Liquid 4	Formulated Liquid 5	Formulated Liquid 6	Formulated Liquid 7
Reishi	6	6	6	6	6		
Coriolous Versicolor	6	6			6		
P. japonicus C.A. Meyer	6	6	6	6	6		
Phellinus Linteus	6		6			6	
Agaricus blazei Murill		6		6			6

Unit: g

Table 2

Oxidation-reduction Potential mV	At Time of Preparation	After 1 day	After 2 day	After 3 day	After 4 day
Formulated Liquid 1	297	348	351	332	301
Formulated Liquid 2	283	361	288	225	—
Formulated Liquid 3	257	320	299	228	283
Formulated Liquid 4	187	280	-301	—	—
Formulated Liquid 5	248	322	398	388	48
Formulated Liquid 6	304	362	274	295	330
Formulated Liquid 7	219	272	250	92.5	-321



Table 3

pH	At Time of Preparation	After 1 day	After 2 day	After 3 day	After 4 day
Formulated Liquid 1	4.67	4.64	4.57	4.53	4.57
Formulated Liquid 2	5.52	5.47	5.61	5.75	—
Formulated Liquid 3	5.19	5.14	5.12	4.84	4.75
Formulated Liquid 4	5.91	6.36	5.71	—	—
Formulated Liquid 5	5.05	5.07	5.1	5.07	5.19
Formulated Liquid 6	4.43	4.4	4.34	4.37	4.42
Formulated Liquid 7	6.2	6.18	6.18	5.91	5.6

As shown in Table 2, each of the formulated liquid 1 (RKGME),  
5 formulated liquid 2 (RKGA), formulated liquid 3 (RMEG) and formulated  
liquid 4 (RAG) has a characteristic value in the oxidation-reduction  
potential. The oxidation-reduction potential of both formulated  
liquids 1 and 3 including an extract component from the *Phellinus linteus*  
shows a virtually constant value regardless of the passage of time.  
10 On the other hand, the oxidation-reduction potential of the formulated  
liquids 2 and 4 including the extract component from *Agarics* remarkably  
decreases with time. The oxidation-reduction potential of the  
formulated liquid 5 (RKG) decreases with time, but stays in the middle  
between that of the extract component from *Phellinus linteus* and that  
15 of the extract component from *Agarics*. On the other hand, the  
oxidation-reduction potential of the formulated liquid 6 (extracted  
liquid from *Phellinus linteus* alone) stays constant with time, while  
that of the formulated liquid 7 (extracted liquid from *Agarics* alone)  
remarkably decreases with time. It can be concluded from the results  
20 that a change in the oxidation-reduction potential over time in the  
formulated liquids 1 and 3 containing *Phellinus linteus* and the

formulated liquids 2 and 4 containing Agarics corresponds to a change in the oxidation-reduction potential over time in the formulated liquid 6 (extracted liquid from Phellinus linteus alone) and the formulated liquid 7 (extracted liquid from Agarics alone), respectively.

5           On the other hand, as shown in Table 3, pH is nearly stable over time in all formulated liquids. pH of the formulated liquids 1 to 4 at the time for preparing is weakly acidic within a range higher than 4.5 but lower than 6.0, the value being maintained during the shelf period. The present inventor confirmed the formulated liquid 5 (RGK)  
10 has the antitumor effect, hypoglycemic effect and cholesterol-lowering effect as well as revealed these physiological activities can be associated with the value of oxidation-reduction potential lower than 330 mV (U.S. Patent No. 6,746,675). A full text of the description in U.S. Patent No. 6,746,675 is a part of the present description by  
15 quotation.

A fact that the formulated liquids 1 to 4 can maintain their oxidation-reduction potentials or a reduced oxidation-reduction potential without significant increase at least against the passage of time (that is, against oxidation) possibly indicates these formulated  
20 liquids have a reducing power.

It is proved from the results that the formulated liquids 1 to 4 are weakly acidic, do not impair a living cell and possess the oxidation-reduction potential lower than 330 mV at a time when the solution is prepared, so that the physiological activity such as the  
25 antitumor effect and hypoglycemic effect is recognized.

[Further Typical Method for Preparing the Composition of the Present

Invention]

In the Example, the hot water extract from the Basidiomycete fungus and that from the root of a plant belonging to Araliaceae are used, but other compositions can be intended. For example, a component  
5 can be extracted from a natural product with other extraction methods. As an example, a starting raw material is subjected to a certain extraction process to filter the extract component, which is evaporated under reduced pressure. The product is sterilized, dried, and then sieved to yield a powder.

10 The dried extract composition is prepared to a powder, a granule, a capsule and a tablet, etc. For example, the extraction component is mixed with a binder to granulate and dry to yield a granule. The granule may be used as it is, converted to a tablet, or filled into a capsule. An additional binder can be added either before or after  
15 the granulation process of the extract component after drying. The extract component can be dried to fill a capsule for encapsulation. Other pharmaceutically acceptable additives can also be added. The additive is not limited to, but includes one or more than two kinds of preservatives to extend a half life of the component.

20 Furthermore, an effective component can be dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent and filtered to be filled in an ampoule. This ampoule can be sterilized. Furthermore, other pharmaceutically acceptable additives can be added to the solution. The additive is not limited to, but includes one or more than two kinds  
25 of preservatives to extend a half life of the component.

After separation of an effective component, the isolated

effective component can be singly used as a therapeutic agent. The effective component can be identified and prepared in a chemically synthetic manner. In this case, the chemically synthesized effective component can be used in a form of a powder, a granule, a capsule, 5 a tablet or an ampoule, etc., and provide other mediums to administer the composition to a patient. Other pharmaceutically acceptable effective additives can be added if needed.